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EDGING BOOKLET NO 65.
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CROCHET COTTON



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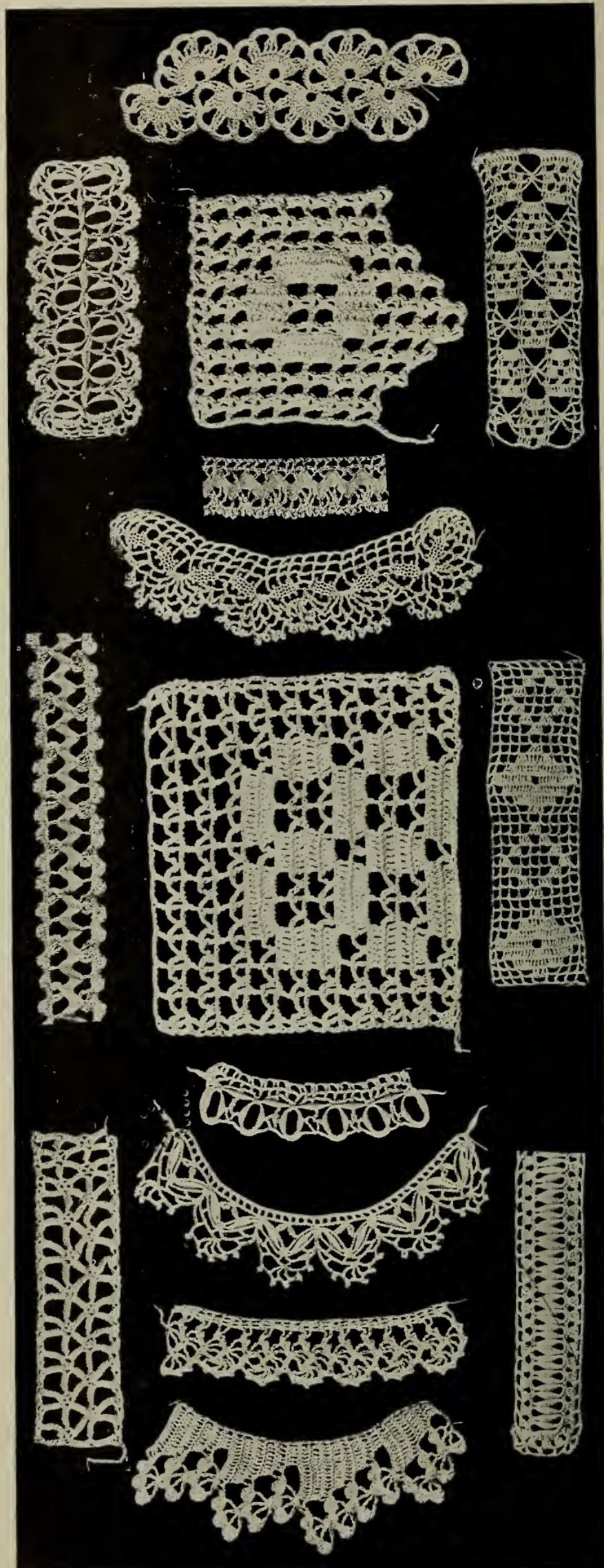
The
Eagle's
Call
to
Crochet

Price twenty-five cents



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The Eagle Speaks In sight of these troublesome days of international turmoil, it doubtless seems anomalous to suggest that the hook is "mightier than the sword." But unquestionably the hook wields a far more potent influence for peace, happiness and beauty—the higher and more sacred aims of life—and in this respect concededly the hook is "mightier than the sword."

The Wide Call Nothing in recent years has so widely attracted the interest and attention of women throughout the world as the present popularity of crochet work.

It has invaded every field of human interest and endeavor. Women of every nationality, of all ages and of every station in life—the busily rushed woman as well as the woman of leisure time—all are absorbed by the fascinating combination of work and recreation found in crochet work.

The popularity of crochet work is due to many causes, but primarily to the fact that while the work is of absorbing interest, giving vent to such a vast range of artistic expression, it is, at the same time, pre-eminently utilitarian.

For centuries back, women have been engaged in the execution of hand-made laces, each century showing a marked increase of interest in and demand for this character of lace, until, at the present time, hand-made laces occupy a distinctly unique position in the art world.

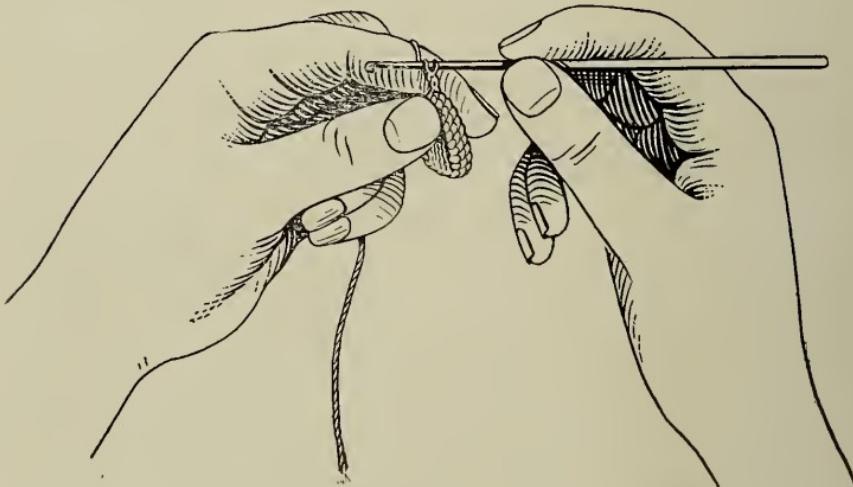
The limitless range of useful and artistic articles to which crochet lends itself has made its popularity come to stay, and it is destined to become more and more extensive every year.

The Why This little booklet does not purport to cover the limitless field of Needle-craft endeavor. It is put forth with the intent of stimulating the latent creative genius of those who have never before endeavored to give expres-

sion to their artistic tastes through the use of the crochet hook.

With this idea in view the following pages are offered in the hope that everyone into whose hands this little brochure may fall shall find it easy to answer "The Call of the EAGLE to Crochet."

Position Naturally, the first question to answer is: "How shall I hold the hook?" The correct position for using the hook is largely a matter of personal individuality. It is like writing—use the position which comes most natural for your particular temperament. Position shown in cut is commonly conceded to be the correct one.



The work is held between thumb and first finger of the left hand—the right hand holding the hook lightly, much as one would a pen. The working thread should pass over the forefinger of the left hand and under the other three fingers. The middle finger slightly raised to supply more or less pressure and to regulate the tension of the thread.

Let your fingers attain a natural position—not cramped or strained—muscles relaxed.

Abbreviations Crochet instruction books frequently use abbreviations throughout. The attached list comprises those commonly accepted for crochet work, and will be found helpful in connection with this work, as well as other books on the subject.

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s	space	sk	skip
st	stitch	sp	spoke
sts	stitches	sps	spokes
ch	chain	cl	cluster
ch st	chain stitch	m	mesh
sc	single crochet	med	medallion
dc	double crochet	mtf	motif
hdc	half double crochet	r	ring
tc	triple or treble cro- chet	pt	point
ct	cross treble chet	sec	section
ltc	long treble crochet	opp	opposite
lc	long crochet	sh	shell
sl st	slip stitch	ro	round
p	picot	P. c	padding crod
pl	picot loop	tn	turn
E. ch	Eagle chain stitch	rto c	return to center
r st	roll stitch	*or rp repeat	

The Start The rudimentary crochet stitches will be treated in their natural order—the most simple first, and the more intricate following.

A little patience and close adherence to these instructions should enable the most diffident beginner to master the work without difficulty.

Thereafter the degree of excellence attained depends upon these three factors: Practice—creative genius—materials selected.

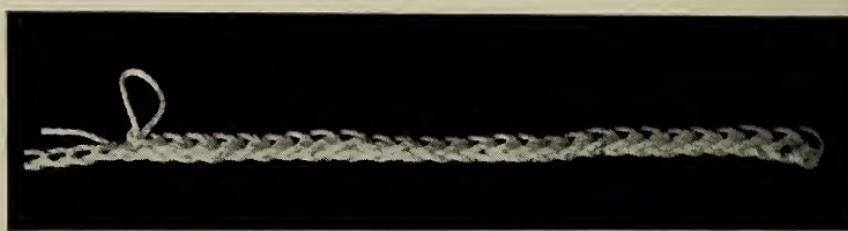
Chain Stitch Fig. A presents the first and most simple crochet stitch, known as Simple Chain Stitch. Thread over



the needle—twist to form a loop—thread over needle again, drawing last loop through first.

**Slip
Stitch**

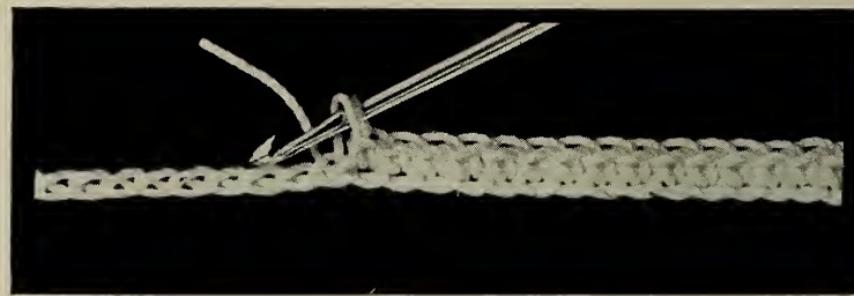
In Fig. B will be found another simple stitch, known as Slip Stitch. On a chain—put needle through



first stitch—thread over needle—pull through both loops.

**Single
Crochet**

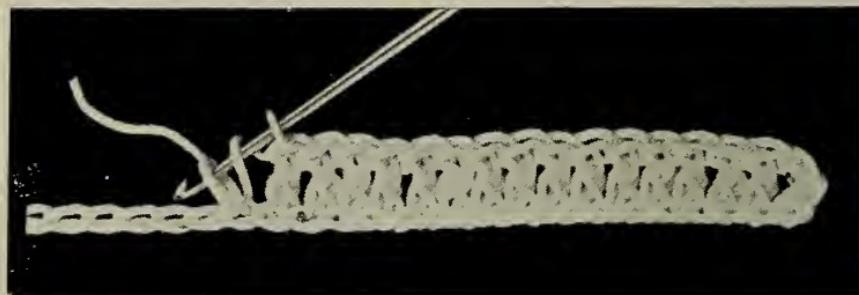
Fig. C shows Single Crochet Stitch. On a chain—put needle through first stitch, thread over needle—pull



through—thread over needle again—pull through both loops.

**Double
Crochet**

The next stitch is obviously Double Crochet, shown in Fig. D. On a chain—thread over needle first—

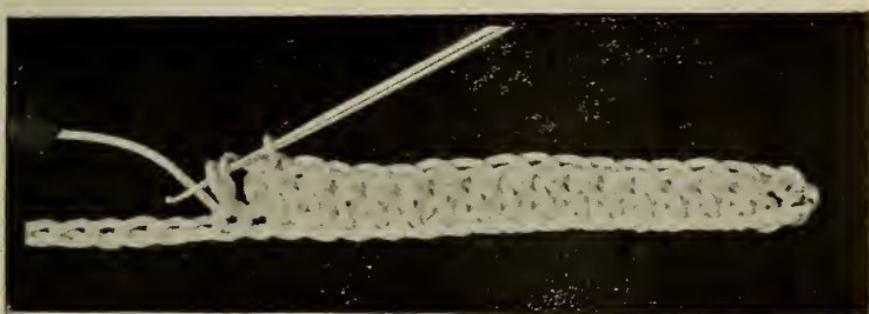


then put needle through work, thread over needle again and pull through the work, showing three stitches on needle. Thread over needle—pull through two loops—thread over needle again, drawing it through remaining two loops.

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Half Double Crochet

This stitch is shown in Fig. E. Thread over needle—put needle through work—pull through—thread over needle again — pull



through the three loops.

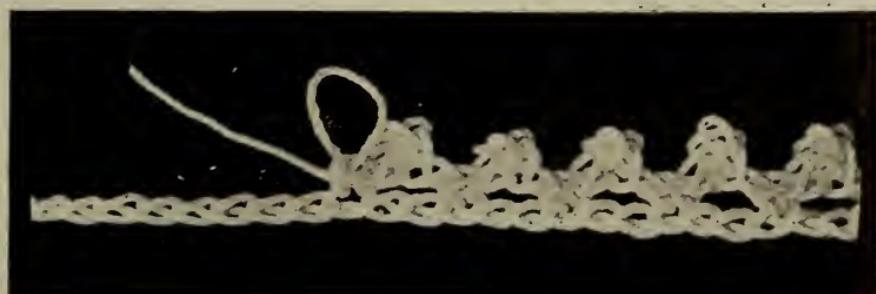
Triple Crochet

Triple or Treble Crochet will be found illustrated in Fig. F. Having one stitch on needle, wind thread



over needle twice, insert in work, thread over needle—pull through, showing four stitches on needle. Thread over needle—draw through two stitches, over the needle again, through two more stitches—thread over needle once more, drawing through last two stitches.

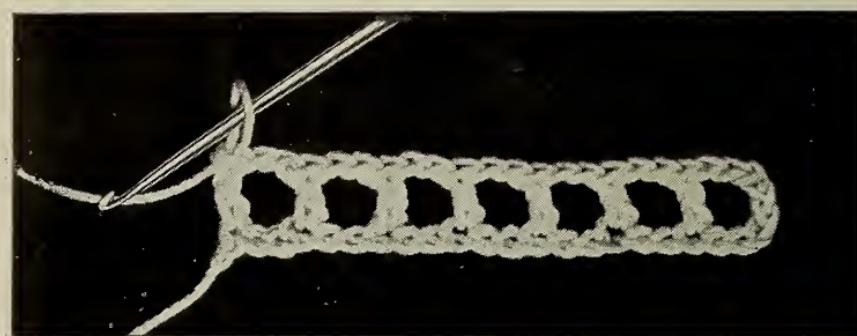
Picot This will be found a very artistic and popular stitch. It is much used in making Irish Crochet. It is shown in Fig. G. Make chain—turn—chain four—catch



last stitch into first with single crochet stitch—skip two or three stitches on long chain and proceed as before.

Mesh

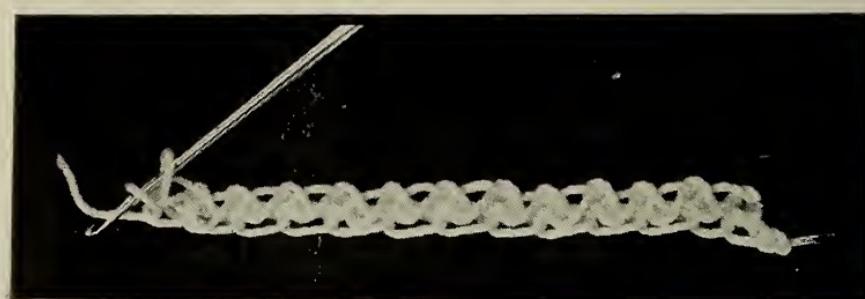
For Filet Crochet work will be seen in Fig. H. Make chain—turn—skip



seven chain to make a square corner—one double crochet into next stitch—chain two—skip two—one double crochet.

Eagle Chain Stitch

This unique stitch is very popular and will be found most useful and ornamental in braids and trimmings for children's clothes, etc. It is



shown in Fig. I. Chain two—put needle through first chain—thread over needle—pull through—showing two loops on needle—thread over needle—pull through both loops—chain one—put needle through last loop of preceding row—thread over needle—pull through loop—thread over needle—pull through both loops.

Cross Treble Stitch

This stitch will be found to be a time saver, having the effect of two rows of work. It is principally used for seam beading and for running tie-ribbons through on lingerie. It is much more durable and attractive than the woven beading.

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On a foundation chain—thread over needle twice—insert needle in the 11st—thread over needle—draw through work, showing four stitches on needle—thread over needle, draw through two loops—thread over needle again—skip one chain stitch—insert needle in next chain stitch—thread over needle—draw through work—thread over needle again—draw through two loops—thread over needle—draw through two loops—thread over needle—draw through last two loops. Chain two—thread over needle—insert needle in middle stitch of triple crochet—thread over needle—draw through work—thread over needle—draw through two loops—thread over needle—draw through last two loops—chain two—thread over needle twice—skip two stitches—insert needle in third stitch—Repeat.

Knot Stitch Knot stitch is used when very heavy open-work is desirable. When using fine sizes of *Eagle Cordonnet*, it makes dainty medallions and motifs for handkerchiefs, and thin blouses, etc. In the coarser sizes, or in colors, it is most effective for babies' caps, shawls or scarfs, etc.

Star Stitch This stitch as well, is used for the heavier work, and will be found to give very artistic effects in the colored *Eagle Cordonnet*

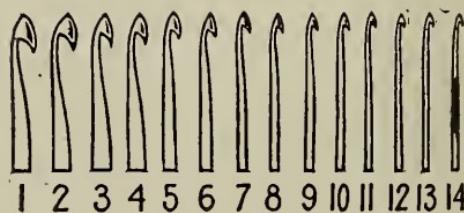
Others Puff stitch, Roll stitch, Cluster and Pop-corn are other stitches used largely for heavy work, such as bed-spreads afghans and for motifs, etc., for heavier blouses. They are also well adapted for making purses and hand-bags.

Finish It is always most essential in finishing a piece of crochet work to see that the ends are well fastened. Many a handsome article is often spoiled by slovenly loose ends, which unravel, or by ripping stitches caused by neglect to properly fasten the ends. At the

completion of your piece, make an extra ch st and cut threads so as to leave a one-inch end, and draw this end in and out where it does not show, until you have used up the end.

The Hook The best results in crochet work depend not only upon the selection of the best cotton, but a careful selection of the proper size hooks. The average crocheter uses only three crochet hooks—fine, coarse, and medium. This is a mistake. It is necessary to have the correct size needle for the cotton used. This is particularly true in Filet crocheting, its beauty depending on firm texture and exactness of pattern. The following table of sizes to be used with **Eagle Cordonnet** will be found helpful.

Size Cotton	1	2	3	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	100
No. Hook to use	2	3	$\frac{4}{5}$	6	7	8	$\frac{8}{9}$	9	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{10}{11}$	$\frac{11}{12}$	$\frac{12}{13}$	$\frac{13}{14}$



Materials To those who put into their work so much time and thought—so much of their own personality—as women do in crochet work, it seems almost superfluous to suggest that only the very best materials obtainable should be used. Yet there are so many inferior and cheap brands offered for crochet consumption—cheap not only in price but in quality cheaper yet—that we cannot forego this opportunity to urge the reader of these pages, with all the insistence we can summon, to use *only* the very best materials that money can buy. Cheap stuff, particularly for crochet work, is dear at any price. Nothing is “good enough” that can be made better. Crochet Cotton cannot be made better than **Eagle Cordonnet**.

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The Test Not only does the experienced crocheter know, but even the beginner will soon learn that in order to produce results that will be lasting in form and beauty, it is essential that the thread be of exceeding smoothness, uniform of size throughout, possess elasticity, the maximum of tensil strength, and of a twist that will not kink or snarl.

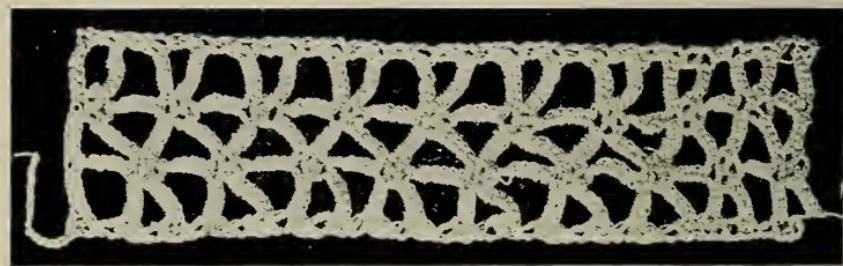
In the manufacture of **Eagle Cordonnet**, only the highest grade of selected Sea Island cotton is used. This cotton, grown on the border islands of the West Indies and on a few of the smaller islands off the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, has the longest fibres of any cotton grown. This long-staple gives the necessary strength and firmness to the spun yarns. Because of the nature of the soil and climatic conditions, Sea Island cotton is susceptible of the purest snow-white bleach. **Eagle Cordonnet** is six-cord—cable-laid—hard-twist—preventing kinks and snarls. Highly mercerized—EVER-LUSTRE FINISH—a laundry-proof finish that retains all its lustre after washing.

Accessories It is well always to have handy a pair of small, sharp scissors, also a work-bag for holding your tools and materials; such a work-bag may be crocheted by your own hands, using the coarser numbers of **Eagle Cordonnet**, thus making a handy, durable and appropriate receptacle for your crochet work.

Patience and Practice There is no “royal road” to crochet success. One cannot read this booklet when retiring at night and awaken the next morning a finished crochet expert. Yet the patient practice of these instructions and the exercise of your individual ingenuity, should enable anyone to spell **SUCCESS**.

Edgings and Insertions These may be used for "a thousand and one" purposes. So obvious and numerous are their uses that it is needless to mention any. Many will be found as easy of execution as anything in the crocheter's art. On the other hand, they lend themselves to the most delicate designs and most intricate stitches.

Plate One Strips for Bed Spread.—First row: Ch 28 sts—turn—sk 3 ch—1 dc in fourth ch—six sc in next six ch—sk 1 ch—ch 3—six sc in next six ch—sk 1 ch—ch 3—six sc in next six ch—2 dc in last 2 ch sts—turn.



Second row: Ch 3—1 dc in dc of first row—ch 9—1 dc in first sp of first row—turn—six sc around half of 9 ch—turn again—ch 5—1 sc in last sc of first row—ch 3—1 sc in second sp—ch 3—1 sc in next sp—chain 5—2 dc in dc of first row.

Third row: Ch 3—1 dc in dc of second row—six sc in ch of 5—1 sc in first hole—ch 3—1 sc in next hole—six sc in ch of 5—ch 3—six sc in next ch of 5—2 dc in dc of second row.

Fourth row: Ch 3—1 dc in dc of third row—ch 5—1 sc in last st of the six sc—ch 3—1 sc in hole—ch 3—1 sc in first of next six sc—ch 9—1 sc in ch of 3—turn—6 sc around ch—turn again—ch 5—2 dc in dc of third row.

Fifth row: Ch 3—1 dc in last dc—ch 5—1 sc in last st of six sc of fourth row—ch 3—1 sc in hole—ch 3—1 sc in second hole—six sc in first half of 9 ch—ch 3—six sc in last half of 9 ch—2 dc in dc of fourth row.

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Plate Two Edging. Materials: **Eagle Cordonnet**

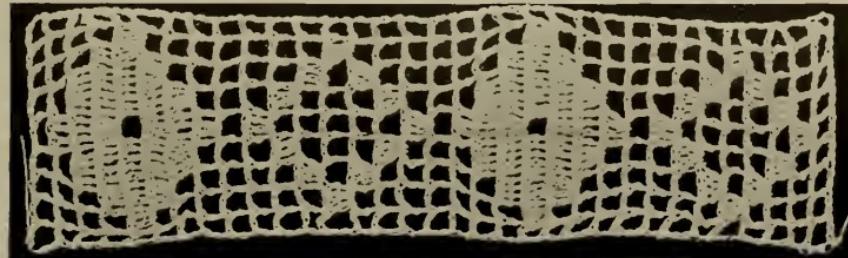
30 and No. 10 needle. D into first
of 5 loops on braid—chain of 4—d



into 4th loop—chain of 4—4 trebles with 4 chains between each 2 chains of 4—double into second loop and so repeat to end of tow. Chain of 4 d into top of each loop of former row. Chain of 3—2 picots—chain 3 into the top of each chain of former row to make six scallops of picots, then 3 chains and ss between on both sides. Dc with 2 chains in each alternate loop of braid, crossing over shell with trebles and no chain. Double and 2 chain in each double of former row. Repeat last row.

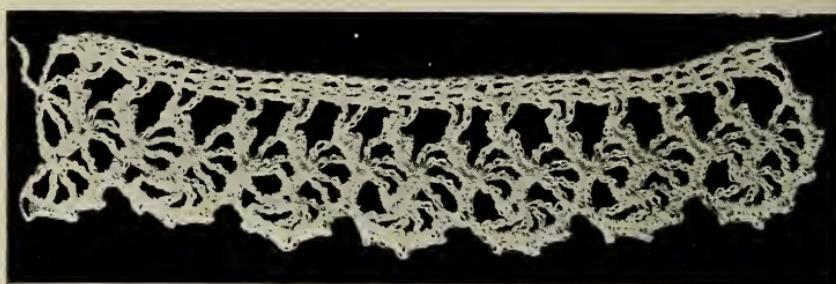
Plate Three Insertion: Make a chain of 30 sts—

1 double crochet in 4th st of chain—10 dc with 2 ch between making 9 spaces.
*Make middle one of 9 spaces, 4 solid dc 3 open spaces, 1 solid, 1 open, 1 solid, 3 open. 2 open spaces, 1 solid, 3 open, 1 solid, 2 open. One open, 1 solid, 5 open, 1 solid, 1 open. 2 open, 1 solid, 3 open, 1 solid, 2 open. 3 open, 1 solid, 1 open, 1 solid, 3 open. 4 open, 1 solid, 4 open, 9 open. 4 open, 1 solid, 4 open. 3



open, 12 solid, 3 open. 2 open, 20 solid, 2 open, 1 open, 12 solid, 1 open, 12 solid, 1 open. 2 open, 16 solid, 2 open. 3 open, 12 solid, 3 open. 4 open, 1 solid, 4 open. 9 open. Repeat from star.

Plate Four Chain of 12. First row, d into 5th stitch of chain, and 2 succeeding d's into chain. Chain 3, make 4 treble



stitches with 2 chains between into 11th stitch of chain.

Second row: Turn—make 2 short stitches—2 chain—2 short stitches into each space between trebles of last row, one close stitch into chain of last row—3 chain—3 doubles.

Third row: Chain of 4—3 doubles—5 chain into middle space of 4 trebles of former row, making 4 spaces of trebles with 2 chains between, then 4 trebles into last space of trebles of former row.

Fourth row: 2 single—2 chain in each of both wheels made by last row. Short stitch into chain of last row—chain of 3—3 doubles.

Fifth row: 3 doubles—5 chain—4 trebles with 2 chain between into second picot.

Sixth row: 2 tight stitches—2 chain—2 tight stitches in each space of trebles—1 tight stitch in chain of last row—3 chain—3 doubles.

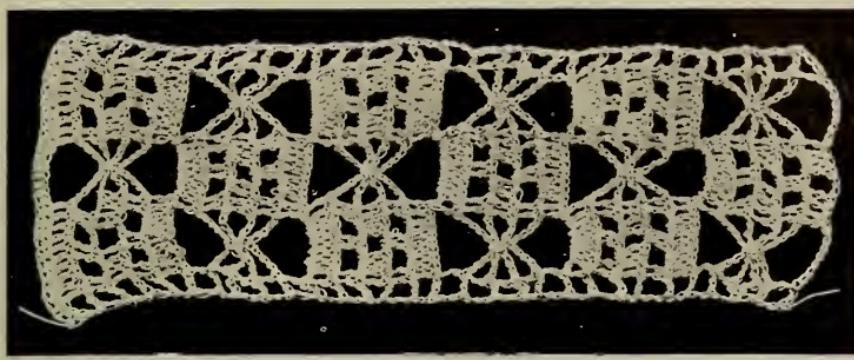
Seventh row: 3 doubles—5 chain—4 trebles in second picot—4 trebles in last picot with no chain between—1 tight stitch into 4th picot from end of last row.

Eighth row: 2 short stitches—2 chain—2 short stitches in each of 6 spaces.

Plate Five First row: Chain of 34.

Second row: Sc into 30th chain—sc for entire row.

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Third row: 5 chain—dc into 3rd sc—10 dc in all—9 chain—10 dc—skip over 7 stitches—2 chain—1 dc into last stitch of second row.

Fourth row: 5 chain—2 dc into first 2 dc of 10 in 3rd row—2 chain—2 dc into middle 2 dc of 10—2 chain—2 dc into last 2 dc of 10—8 chain. 2 dc into first 2 dc of 10—2 chain into middle 2 dc of 10—2 chain—2 dc into last 2 dc of 10—2 chain—1 dc into middle of chain of 5 at end of row.

Fifth row: 5 chain—4 dc—8 chain—4 dc—2 chain—1 dc into middle of chain of 5.

Sixth row: 5 chain—2 dc—2 chain—2 dc—2 chain—2 dc—4 chain—1 sc, catching chains together. 4 chain—2 dc—2 chain—2 dc—2 chain—2 dc—2 chain—1 dc into middle of chain of 5.

Seventh row: 5 chain—10 dc—7 chain—10 dc—2 chain—1 dc—5 chain—10 dc—7 chain—10 dc—2 chain—1 dc.

Eighth row: 5 chain—1 dc into first of 10 in row 7—9 chain—1 dc into last of 10—8 dc over chain in 1 dc into first of next 10 (10 in all)—9 chain—1 dc into last of 10—2 chain—1 dc.

Ninth row: 5 chain—1 dc—8 chain—2 dc—2 chain—2 dc—8 chain—1 dc—2 chain—1 dc.

Tenth row: 5 chain—1 dc—8 chain—4 dc—2 chain—4 dc—8 chain—1 dc—2 chain—1 dc.

Eleventh row: 5 chain—1 dc—4 chain—1 sc catching chains together—4 chain—2 dc—2 chain—2 dc—2 chain—2 dc—4 chain—1 dc—2 chain—1 dc, etc.—5 chain—1 dc—7 chain.

Plate Six With Eagle Cordonnet No. 20 or

30 and steel crochet hook No. 10.

Make a chain of 7 into a circle, add 13 stitches to chain, make dc into 5th stitch at end of chain, form other dc side by side with this one in successive st's of chain. Make a chain of 5 lc into little circle first made, 2 chain and treble c into

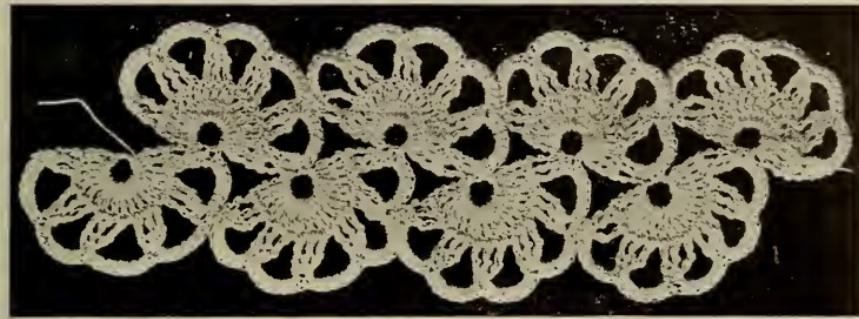


little circle till there are 4 trebles in circle. Turn work in each of 3 spaces left by 4 trebles. Make 1 s, 1 d, 2 trebles, 1 d, 1 s, 1 close stitch in chain of 5, 7 doubles, 2 in chain 5 over last 5 d's at end; turn 7 d's over the last 7 and 2 in chain, 2 extra each time. Chain of 4, 9 d's. Chain of 5 to middle of center of 3 shells, 4 triples with chain of 2 between each. Turn, in each space between triples make 6 stitches as before, single, double, triple, double, single, then close stitch down into chain of 5. Chain of 3 into chain of 5 with d and 9 other doubles to end of row. Turn, chain 4, make 13 d from t, with 2 chains between, each into middle of middle shell. 3 shells, as before, of 6 graduated stitches each, close stitch into chain of 5, make chain of 3, 15 d st's to end of row. This completes the pattern. Next row goes back to 5 doubles on edge, and next set of shells is crocheted into space between stitches 14 and 15.

Plate Seven Chain of 10—join ch to make loop.
First row: 4 ch—18 tr cr into loop
(19 uprights in all).

Second row: 4 ch—turn work—2 tr cr into last 2 of 1st row—6 ch—3 tr cr into next 3 of first row—6 ch—3 tr cr into next 3 of first row—6 ch—3 tr cr into next 3, and so on to the end of the row, ending with 3 tr cr.

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Third row: Turn work—8 s cr over each ch of 6 in second row, skipping right over the top of the 3 tr cr each time. After the last 8 s cr put 1 s cr into the last tr cr of second row—7 ch—then 1 more s cr into the last tr cr of the second row. This loop makes the center of your next fan. Do not turn the work until after you have joined the loop. Then turn work.

First row: 4 ch—18 tr cr into loop—(19 in all, counting the ch of 4)—4 ch—turn. And so on exactly the same as first fan.

Make third fan just the same until the end of 2nd row; then with 1 s cr join the third fan to the 1st fan right over the 3 tr cr that are next to the ones over which you began your second fan. (See illustration). Then turn right back with the 8 s cr over the 6 ch each time, and so on.

Each fan after this is joined as this was at the end of its second row; the 4th fan joins the 2nd, the 5th joins the 3rd, and so on.

Combina- When crochet work is used in combi-
tions nations with Novelty Braid, Rick Rack, and Coronation Cord, as shown by Plates Eight, Twelve and Fifteen, distinctively attractive results are obtained.

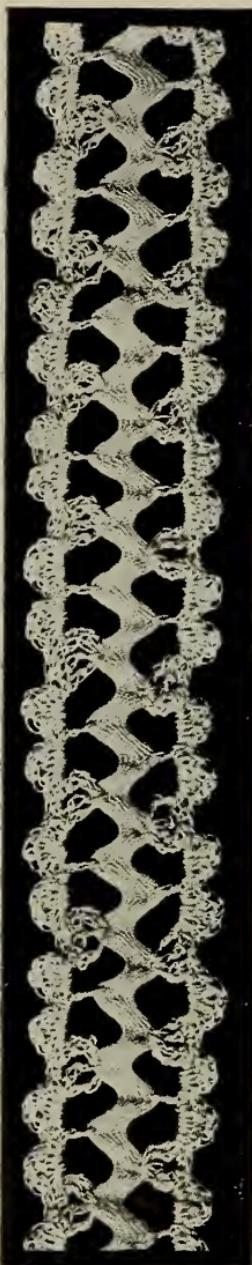


Plate Materials:

Eight *Eagle Cordonnet*

No. 20 and needle No. 10.

2 d, 2 ch, 2 d into point—
3 ch, 1 d into next point.

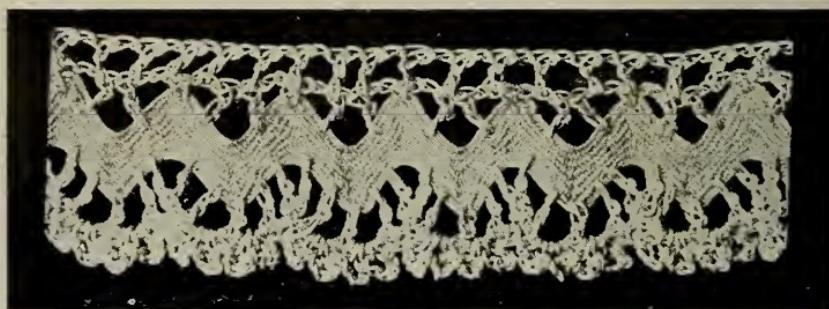
Second row: 6 graduated
stitches into each stitch of 3
and a stitch between each 2
d's to draw the thread down.

Plate

Nine

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No. 20, needle No.
10. Double stitch into point
of Rick Rack, two more
doubles at equal distances
with 2 chain between. From
lowest d cross over to next
point without chain between,
which makes the crossed
appearance. Three chains
of three each in spaces at top
of points, tight stitch to next
top and so on—on sewing side
s stitch in point one chain d
on each side of hollow.

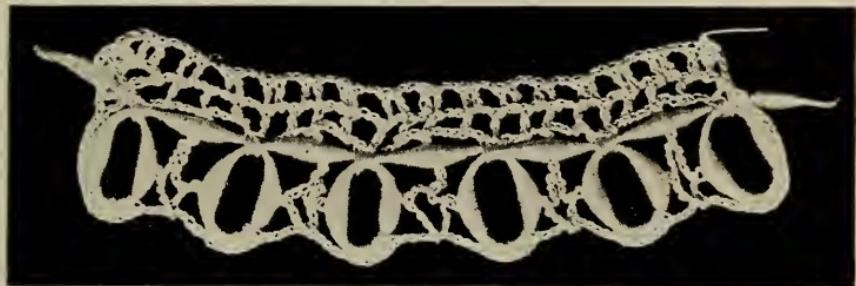


Second row: All doubles with one chain
between into each space and into top stitch.

Plate Ten *Eagle Cordonnet* No. 30, needle

No. 10. Make 3 tight sts, holding
each circle, 5 chain to center of bar, 5 chain to
next circle with 3 tight sts to hold in place, from
the center of each bar 3 chain to inner middle of
loops, 3 chain to lower of bar, 3 chain to middle of

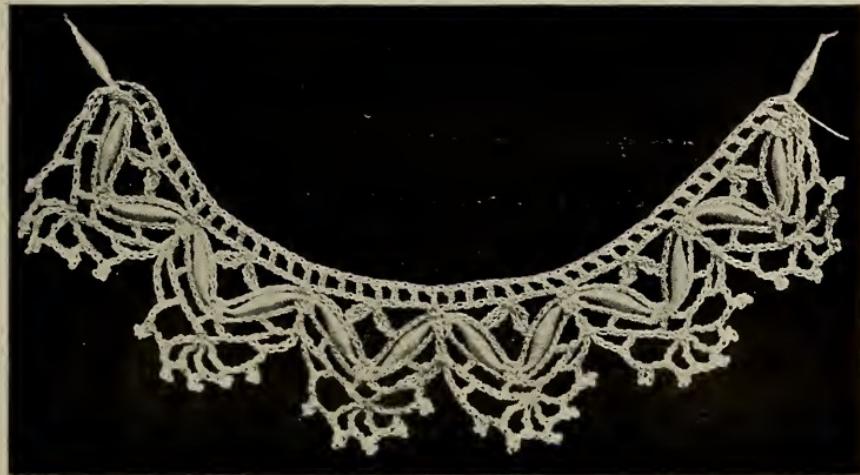
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circle on other side, 3 chain to 5 close sts around bottom of circle, repeat from this. On sewing side one row of 2 chain and d, leaving 2 sts, one row of 2 d's with chain between.

Plate Eleven First row: 3 s cr over each thin part of the Coronation Braid with nine chain between each time.

First row—other side: The same thing, except that the 3 s cr go into the threads of the



s cr on the other side with nine chain between each time.

Second row—top: 2 s cr into 3 s cr of 1st row. 10 ch, 1 s cr into center of ch of 9 (1st row), 8 ch, 1 s cr into center of next ch of 9 (1st row), 4 ch. Take hook out of work. Put needle through 6th ch in ch of 10 and also through the middle of the ch of 8 and draw the thread at end of last ch of 4 through all, 6 ch—2 s cr into 3 s cr of first row, 10 ch, 1 s cr into center of ch of 9—8 ch, 1 s cr into center of next ch of 9—4 ch. Take hook out of work. Put needle through 6th ch in ch of 10 and also through the middle of the ch of 8 and draw

the thread at end of last made ch of 4 through all—6 ch, 2 s cr into 3 s cr of first row, and so on.

Third row—top: 1 d cr into every other stitch of second row with a ch of 1 between each time.

Second row—bottom: 1 s cr into center of 3 s cr (1st row)—5 ch, 1 d cr into center of ch of 9—5 ch, 1 d cr between 1st and 2nd s cr at bottom of scallop (1st row)—5 ch, 1 d cr between 2nd and 3rd s cr at bottom of scallop—5 ch, 1 d cr into center of next ch of 9—5 ch, 1 s cr into center of 3 s cr, 5 ch, 1 d cr into center of ch of 9—5 ch, 1 d cr between 1st and 2nd s cr—at bottom of scallop—5 ch, 1 d cr between 2nd and 3rd s cr—5 ch, 1 d cr into center of ch of 9—5 ch, 1 s cr into center of 3 s cr, and so on.

Third row—bottom: 1 s cr into s cr of 2nd row—3 ch, 1 s cr into center of ch of 5—3 ch, 1 d cr into center of ch of 5—3 ch, picot—3 ch, 1 tr cr into center stitch of ch of 5 at bottom of scallop—3 ch—picot—3 ch, 1 tr cr into same center—3 ch—picot—3 ch, 1 tr cr into same center—3 ch—picot—3 ch, 1 d cr into center of next ch of 5—3 ch—pull the centers of the next two chains of 5 (in the angle), together and fasten with 1 s cr—3 ch, 1 d cr into center of next 5—3 ch—picot—3 ch, 1 tr cr into center stitch of ch of 5 at bottom of scallop—3 ch—picot—3 ch, 1 tr cr into same center—3 ch—picot—3 ch, 1 tr cr into same center, etc.

Plate **Materials:**
Twelve Coronation
 Braid,

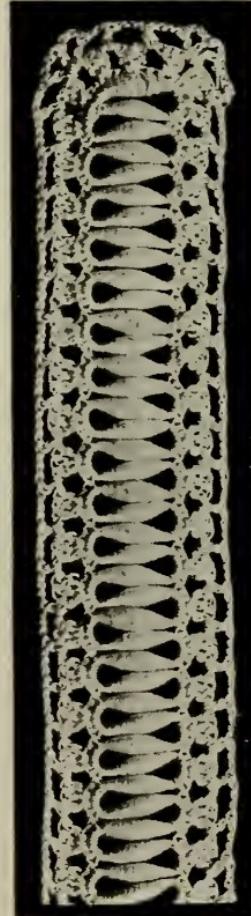
Eagle Cordonnet No. 20

and needle No. 10.

Work over thin part of braid 5 tight stitches, holding braid closely and putting no chains between. The same on bottom part first row.

Second row: 3 d's in middle stitch of 5 on first row.

Third row: 3 chs—double c into space between each of 3 d's on previous row.



Eagle Cordonnet

Plate 3 tight sts to hold braid in circles—
Thirteen 3 chain to middle of bar—3 chains
 across each way to center of sides.
Four trebles into center of each circle with 2 chain
between and 2 chain to the joining chain each side.
In each of the spaces thus made put 2 close sts,
2 chain, 2 close sts.

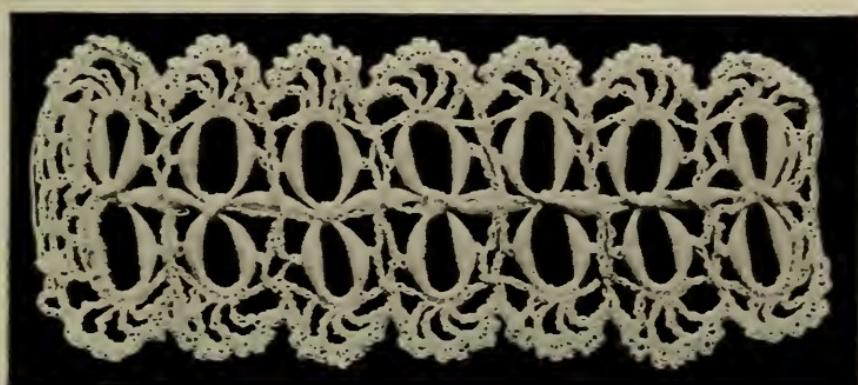
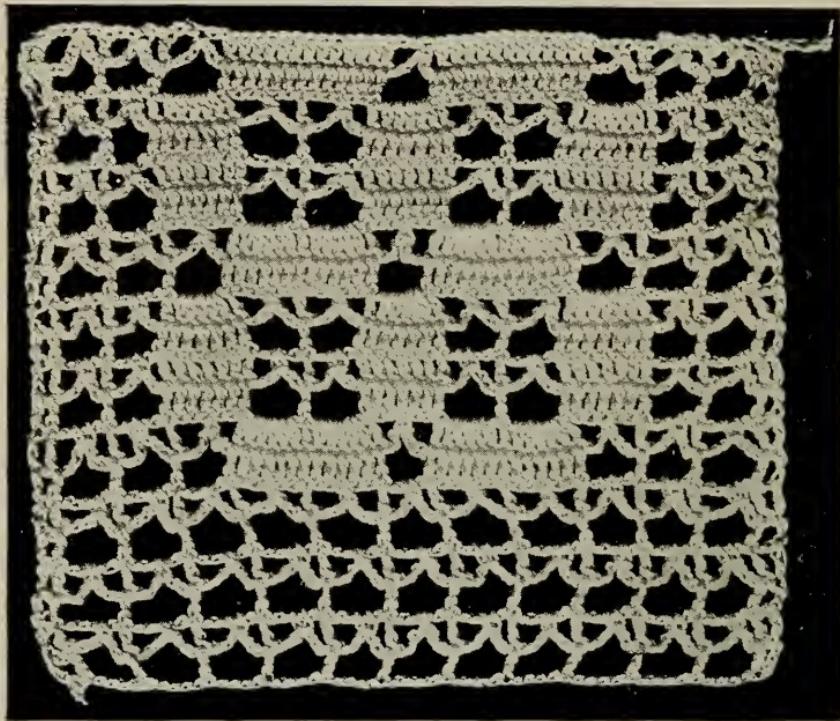


Plate Strips for Bed Spread.

Fourteen **Eagle Cordonnet** No. 2, needle No. 5
Chain of 65—d into 5th stitch of
chain, another d, as there are 2 d's at each end
during the whole pattern—3 chain, leaving 2 on
first chain—tight st—chain 3 d into third on
chain—3 chain—tight stitch into third—3 chain d
into third—3 chain—tight stitch into third 3 ch—
13 ds into sts of chain below—3 chain—tight st
into third 3 chain—13 ds—3 chain—tight st
into 3d—3 chain double into 3d—3 chain tight
st into 3rd—3 chain—2 doubles at end.

Second row: 2 doubles—4 chain—d into
double below—4 chain into double below—4 chain
—13 doubles—4 chain—13 doubles—4 chain—
double over double from chain—d over d—2 dou-
bles at end.

Third row: 2 doubles at end—3 chain—tight
stitch to space—3 chain d to d—3 chain—tight
stitch to space—3 chain—7 doubles—3 chain into
3 of 13—3 chain—double into 7th—3 chain—7
doubles over space—3 chain—tight stitch into



3d—3 chain double into 7th—3 chain—tight
stitch into 10th—3 chain—7 ds, 3 chain—tight
st into space—3 chain—d into d—3 chain—
tight st to space—3 chain—2 ds.

Fourth row: 2 ds—4 chain—d over d—4
chain—7 ds—4 chain—d over d—4 chain—7 ds—
4 chain—d over d—4 chain, 7 ds—4 chain—d over
d—4 chain—2 ds.

Fifth row: 2 ds, 3 ch tight st to space—3 ch
—d to d—3 ch tight st to space—3 ch—7 ds—3
ch—tight st to space—3 ch—double to double—
3 ch—tight st to space—3 ch—7 ds—3 ch—tight
st to space—3 ch—d to d—3 ch—tight st to space
—3 ch—7 ds.

Sixth row: Same as 4th.

Plate Doily A dainty design for a plate doily
is here shown, Plate 15. Materials
to be used: **Eagle Cordonnet**, size
30; Novelty Braid; Linen circle, diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$
inches; crochet needle No. 13.

To make: Roll edge of linen; divide linen
into four quarters. In three of the quarters put
21 bars; in the fourth, 22 bars.

The bars are 2 dc in one hole, 1 ch—2 more dc.
Make three rows of this.

Eagle Cordonnet

Fourth row: Ch 8 and into each of bars.

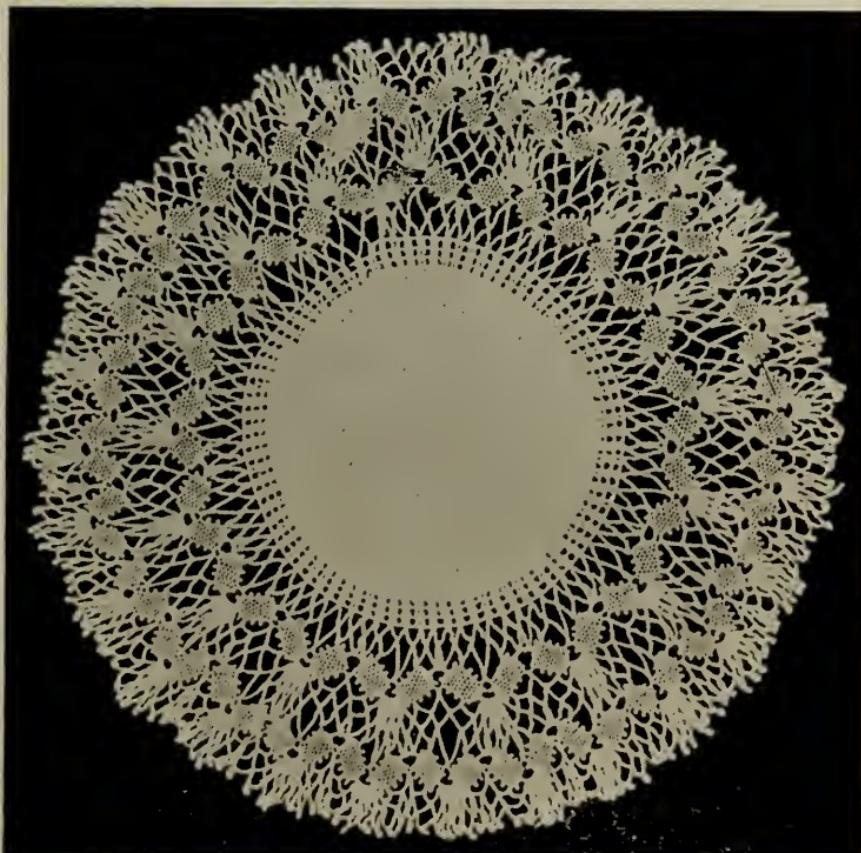
Fifth row: Start braid. Chain 4 and start with one stitch over the stem of the braid. Ch 4, join to center stitch of ch of 8 in fourth row. Ch 4 over same stem of braid. Ch 4 into next loop of 8 in fourth row. Ch 4 into second loop on the braid. Ch 4 into next loop fourth row. Ch 8 into next to the last loop on braid and the second following loop on braid. Draw all together.

Ch 8 back to next loop in fourth row. Ch 4 into next to the last loop on braid. Ch 4 into middle of next chain in fourth row. Ch 4 over the stem of the braid. Repeat around to the beginning of the braid. Join braid neatly.

Sixth row: Ch 8 into next to the last loop in top of the braid. Ch 8 into stem. Make 8 ch four times, each time put into same stem. Ch 8 into second loop from stem. Ch 8 and take up next to the last loop of braid. Draw all together.

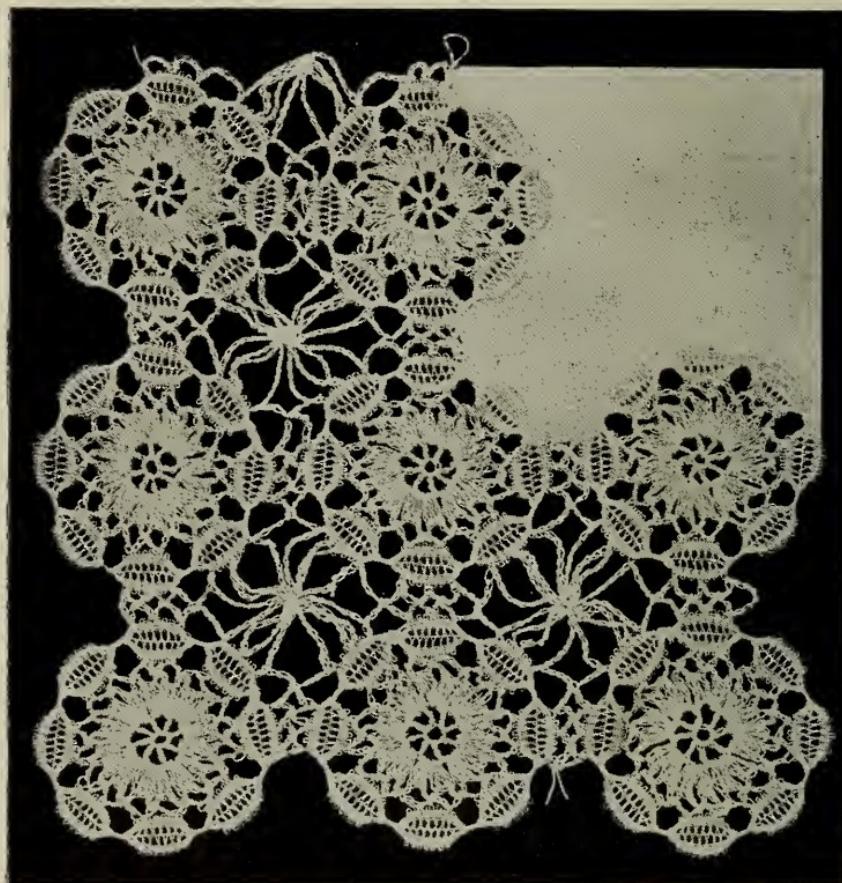
Repeat around 7th row, like the fourth. 8th row like the 5th. 9th and 10th rows like the 6th and 7th.

Edge: 4 stitches—pearl 4—4 stitches into next loop.



Center Piece Same, with three rows braid, diameter 12 inches, 41 and 42 bars.

Handkerchiefs Section of handkerchief shown in Plate 16 is a beautiful copy in crochet of a Honiton Point, handmade lace handkerchief. Instructions for making follow:



Materials: **Eagle Cordonnet**, size 100. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards Novelty Braid. (size 60 lace leaves to one yard).

Make 4 motifs before joining. To make motif, use 8 leaves of braid.

First row: Ch 5 and join.

Second row: Ch 5—make 7 tc in first row (circle), with ch of 2 between each tc—ch 2—join with sc—thus making 8 spaces.

Third row: Ch 7—make 6 tc in each of the 7 spaces with 3 ch between each group of 3 tc. In the 8th s make 3 tc—ch 3—then 2 tc in 8th s—join with one sc.

Fourth row: Ch 2—one sc in chain of 5 of first mtf—ch 2—one sc in second p of lace leaf—ch 2—one sc in first ch of 3 of 3rd row—ch 2—1 sc in next to last p—ch 2—1 sc in ch of 3 of 3rd row. Repeat to end of mtf. After making 4 motifs join as follows:

Eagle Cordonnet

On right side of first mtf—1 sc in first p of lace leaf—chain 5—1 sc in middle p—ch 5—1 sc in last p—ch 7—1 sc in first p of next leaf—chain 17—1 sc in middle p—ch 8—1 sc in middle of ch of 17—(beginning the web), ch 8—1 sc in last p—ch 7—1 sc in first p of next leaf—ch 5—1 sc in middle p—ch 5—1 sc in last p—ch 3.

Place second mtf on first, wrong sides together, leaves matching—1 sc in first p of second mtf—ch 2—1 sc in chain of 5 of first mtf—ch 2—1 sc in middle p of second mtf—ch 2—one sc in chain of 5 of 1st mtf—ch 2—1 sc in last p of 2nd mtf—ch 3—1 sc in ch of 7 of first mtf—ch 3—1 sc in first p of second leaf of second mtf—ch 8—1 sc in center of web, catching to cl of 8 chs—ch 8—1 sc in middle p—ch 8—r to c of web—ch 8—1 sc in last p—ch 7—1 sc in first p of 3rd leaf of second mtf—ch 5—1 sc in middle p—ch 5—1 sc in last p—ch 3, and repeat from beginning.

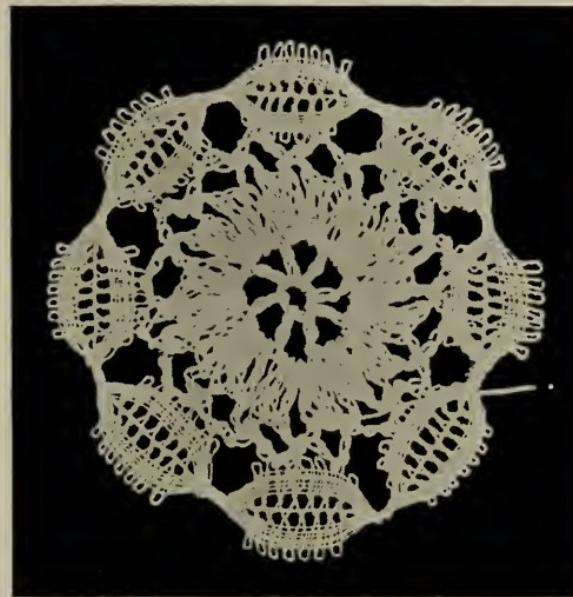
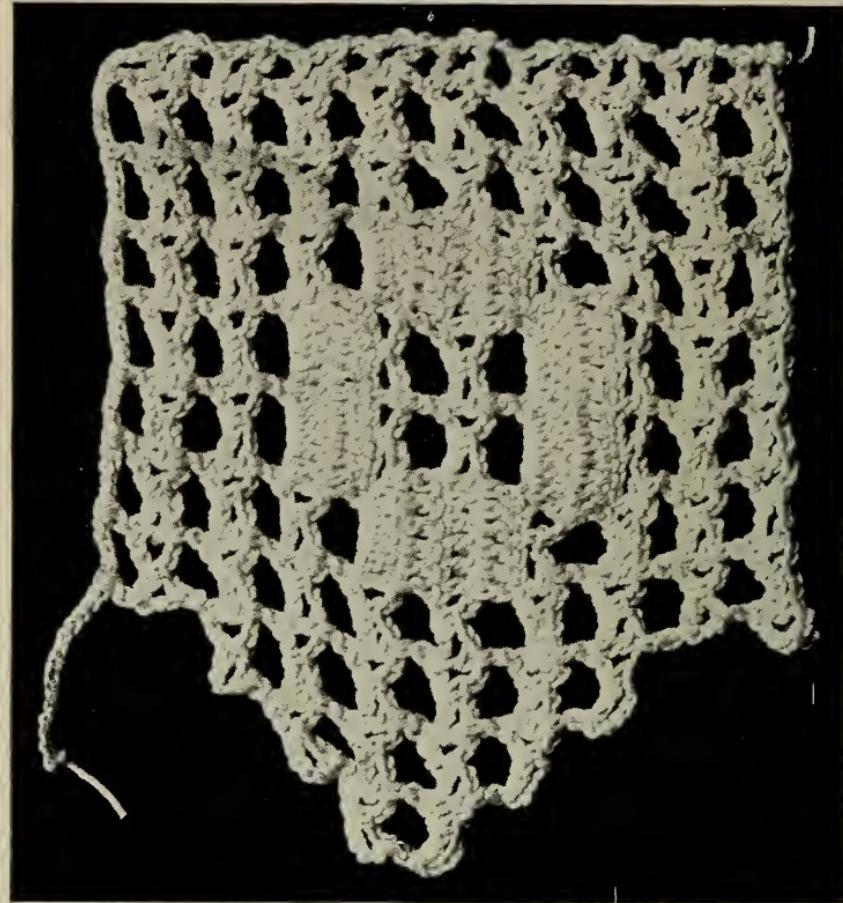


Plate Border for Bed Spread.

Eighteen **Eagle Cordonnet** No. 1, needle No. 2.

First row: Chain of 36 sts.

In fifth of chain make dc then chain of four dc into fourth of chain for entire row—2 dc at end where border is to be sewed on for the entire pattern—7 spaces on first row.



Second row: Chain of four—2 chain ss into middle of first space—2 chain dc into dc of first row, so on to end of row.

Third row: 2 dcs chain of four and dc into each dc of 2nd row.

Fourth row: Same as second row till end, where an extra chain of 9 is made and a picot of 3 s left on end.

Fifth row: Like second row, only one extra space—now 8 spaces.

Sixth row—Picot left on edge over 4th and 5th spaces. Solid ds 13 of them rest of spaces, same as 1st and 3rd rows.

Seventh row: Picot added at edge 4 spaces 13 ds over last rows ds—3 spaces and 2 ds as before.

Eighth row: Like 2nd row—3 d space—7 ds at end of 13 ds—7 ds over the space next—rest of row same as 2nd, except extra picot made at end.

Ninth row: 4 spaces, no extra picot on edge. 5th spaces—7 ds—2 spaces—7 ds—2 spaces—2 ds.

Tenth row: Straight at edge of 9th row over last 7 ds make 7ds, over next 7ds, 7ds same to end.

Eleventh row: 2 ds—2 spaces—7 ds—2 spaces—7 ds—3 spaces.

Eagle Cordonnet

Twelfth row: Same as 2nd row, but 13 d's over 2 center spaces.

Thirteenth row: Same as 1st row, only 13 d's over 13 d's and 3 spaces at end.

Fourteenth row: Like 2nd row.

Fifteenth row: Leave off one space at outside, 7 spaces and 2 d's.

Sixteenth row: Like 2nd row.

Seventeenth row: Like 1st row, 7 spaces, 2 d's.

Then pattern is repeated, this finishing first point.

Filet Of all crochet work, among the most fascinating and beautiful is filet. It offers the widest possible opportunity for the adaptation of one's personal genius and the individual touch, which lends such enchantment to the products of needlecraft. When properly made, filet crochet work is every whit as artistic as the real filet work, with its quaint design and wonderful mesh, and has the additional advantage of being far more durable.

One of the most charming features of filet crochet is its simplicity of execution. No special knowledge of the art—no long years of training and experience—are necessary in this work. The beginner can do quite as well as the expert. Let it be always remembered that it is not more difficult to do perfect work, but that it requires more care. In this particular class of work it is most essential that only the best materials are used, for evenness of thread and freedom from knots and kinks will go far to produce the perfect article.

Two stitches only are required for the mesh. Double crochet and chain stitch. Even the beginner knows these stitches, and if not already known, the instructions contained in this booklet will enable even the unpracticed to show the best results.

In starting filet work, it is advisable to begin the chain rather loose, as in working rows which

are made almost entirely of holes it is better to make the chain stitches looser than in those rows which are solid. This tends to give your work a more even effect. Usually the edges are finished with single crochet, but sometimes in shaped pieces, where it is necessary to go from one point to another, the slip stitch is employed. Refer to subject "Mesh," Fig. H., page 8.

For Filet Crochet work select as fine a hook as can be used without splitting the threads.

Plate Nineteen A handsome illustration of this work

Your own initials or monogram on
your guest towels lend a delightful cheer to your
guest chamber.

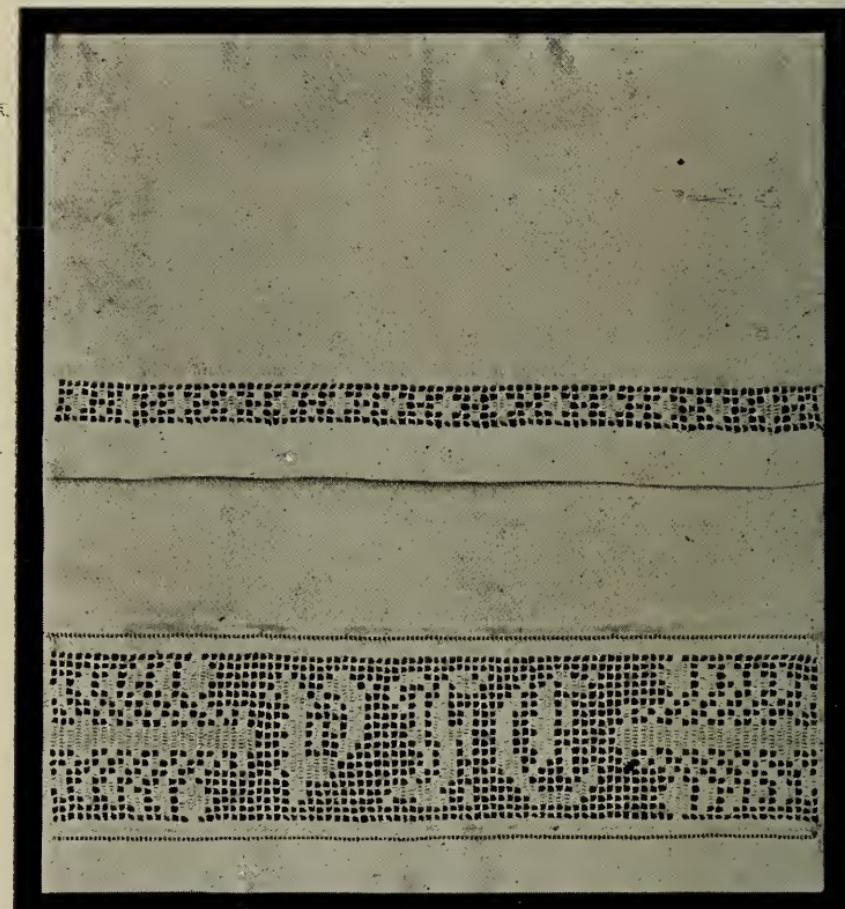
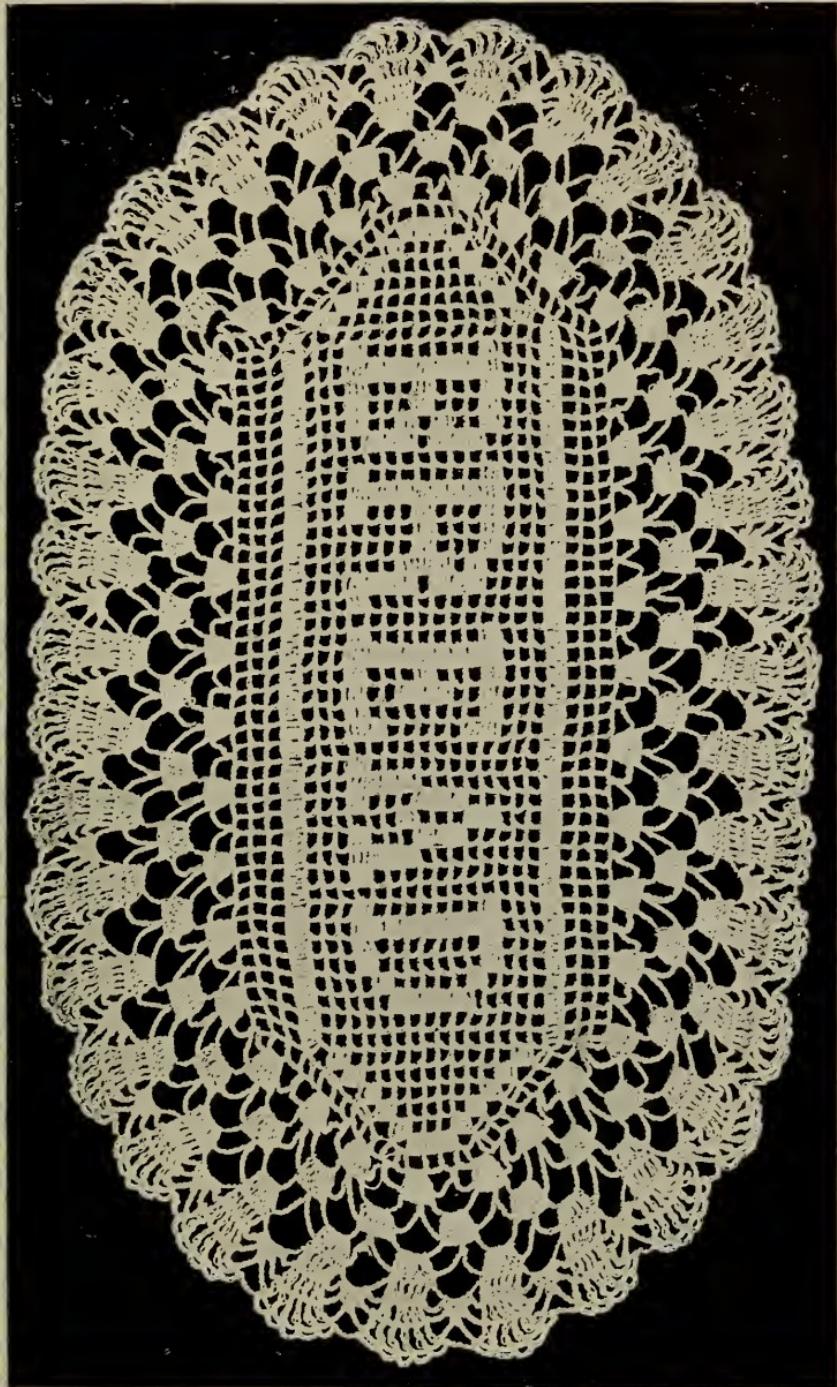


Plate Twenty Bread-Tray and Cake-Tray Mats and Doilies are most artistically made in crochet work, and will be found useful and ornamental. A design for the former is suggested in this Plate 20.

Eagle Cordonnet



Irish Crochet

Genuine Irish lace, so dear to every feminine heart, as its name implies, originated in Ireland, but is now largely made also in France, Germany, Switzerland and other countries, as well as in our own. When the genuine can be obtained, no form of lace is more beautiful or desirable. The excessive cost, however, of genuine Irish lace is prohibitive to the great majority of lace-loving women. Moreover, much of the so-called Irish lace pur-

chased nowadays has been so washed and starched up to produce the appearance of firmness, which it does not really possess, that it is not worthy to be called Irish. Because of these two reasons, therefore, the excessive cost of genuine Irish lace, and the many inferior imitations, Irish crochet lace has grown to be one of the most popular products of the hook. It continues rapidly to grow in appreciation and demand and in breadth of motifs. It is at once the most handsome and the most difficult to execute. It requires infinite patience. The best specimens are samples of art as well as skill, and are those which show the individual creative genius.

At the present time, Irish crochet is made in three distinct styles—slightly padded, heavily padded, and no padding. The heavily padded is considered to be the most desirable and the more valuable, and well worth the additional time and trouble necessary to produce it.

It has the distinctive advantage over every other kind of hand-made lace, in that it can be taken apart, the motifs separated and altered into new shapes and forms as fashion or caprice may dictate, while still preserving the original motif.

In this booklet no attempt is made to give instructions in Irish Crochet work, that being a distinct subject which will be treated of in other booklets. It is simply suggested to those who do Irish Crochet work that because of the severe requirements of the cotton used in this work, it will not be possible to find a cotton better suited to Irish Crochet than *Eagle Cordonnet*.

Padding Cord It is often desirable, especially in Irish Crochet work to obtain heavier effects, and the work is then done over padding cord, which may either be one very heavy thread or several strands of smaller size thread twisted together, producing the desired size. The latter is preferable because padding made of several strands is somewhat more flexible than when made of only one heavy strand.

Eagle Cordonnet

Medallions Limitless is the possibility for artistic effects in the production of crocheted medallions. The two specimens following are simply suggestions for medallion work.

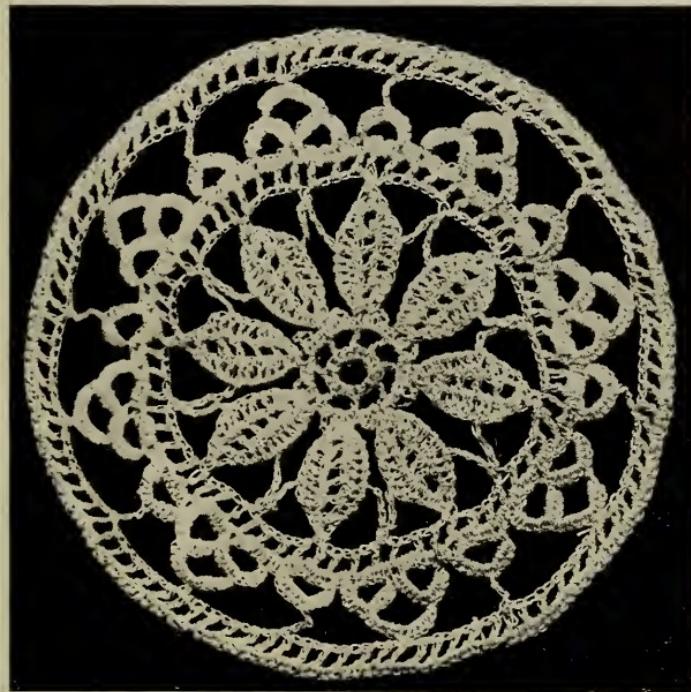
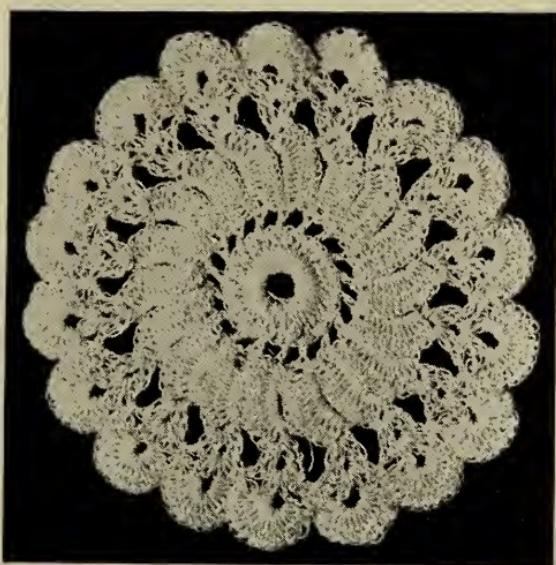


Table Mats Table Mats are indispensable to every housewife and lover of beautiful table-ware. When made of **Eagle Cordonnet** the beautiful mercerized finish makes a very pleasing combination against the Damask cloth. For these articles use the very coarse sizes, which work up into thicker mats, and help to keep the heat of the dishes away from the table.

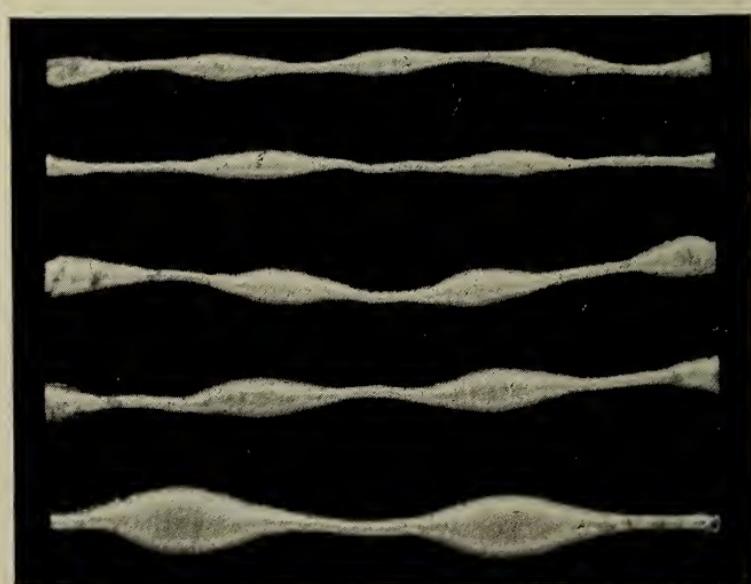
Venetian or Venetian work, often called "Mac-Macrame rame" Crochet, is justly popular for many articles of utility, inasmuch as it works up very quickly, and because the coarser yarns are used, is not so trying to the eyes.

In addition, it is extremely serviceable, and when the best quality of crochet cotton is used and the attractive patterns selected, handsome and artistic results are obtained.

Colors To those who love the intertwining of form and color in art, and who have never attempted to produce this effect with the crochet hook, it is suggested that they write for size and color card of **Eagle Cordonnet Colors**.

These colors are made in two sizes: Size 30, and "PETITE" **Eagle Cordonnet** size 70. The beautiful effects obtainable through the combinations of these colors in crochet work is not duly appreciated until you have seen the result of your own handiwork with the hook.

There is no other "Made in America" line of colors so delicate, so brilliant, and so lasting, as those of **Eagle Cordonnet** in size 30, and "PETITE" EAGLE size 70. There is no better quality made anywhere.



CORONATION CORD

Eagle Cordonnet

Pressing When pressing laces or crochet work, always be particular that it is correctly done. Lay the article face downward upon a soft, thick ironing flannel, or a soft Turkish bath towel will answer admirably. Cover smoothly with a slightly moistened clean cloth, which has previously been dipped in tepid water, into which a little borax has been dissolved, and then wrung out nearly dry. Press with moderately heated iron (not too hot) until thoroughly dry.

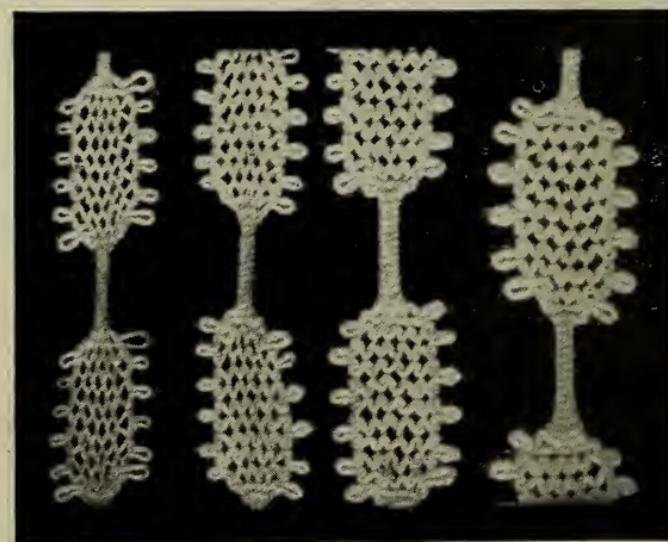


RICK RACK

Stiffening (a) First make a syrup by taking one cup of sugar and one-third cup boiling water. Boil together for from five to ten minutes. Then form the article over a mould of whatever shape desired and apply the stiffening syrup while hot, with an ordinary finger brush, and let this dry on the mould for about twenty-four hours. Thereafter use an ordinary stiff hand-brush, dipped in boiling water and remove small particles, such as sugar granules, which may adhere to the article. Let this stand for about twenty-four hours more. Ordinary temperature heat will not then affect articles so treated, and they will be found to retain a clean, white appearance. Should the articles so treated become soiled, they may be soaked in boiling water to remove this stiffening, and retreated in the same manner.

(b) When it is not desired to relaunder such articles, satisfactory results are obtained by using a thin white or yellow shellac. Apply with an ordinary small paint brush; thereafter each special part or figure may be either gilded or tinted with silver or other colors.

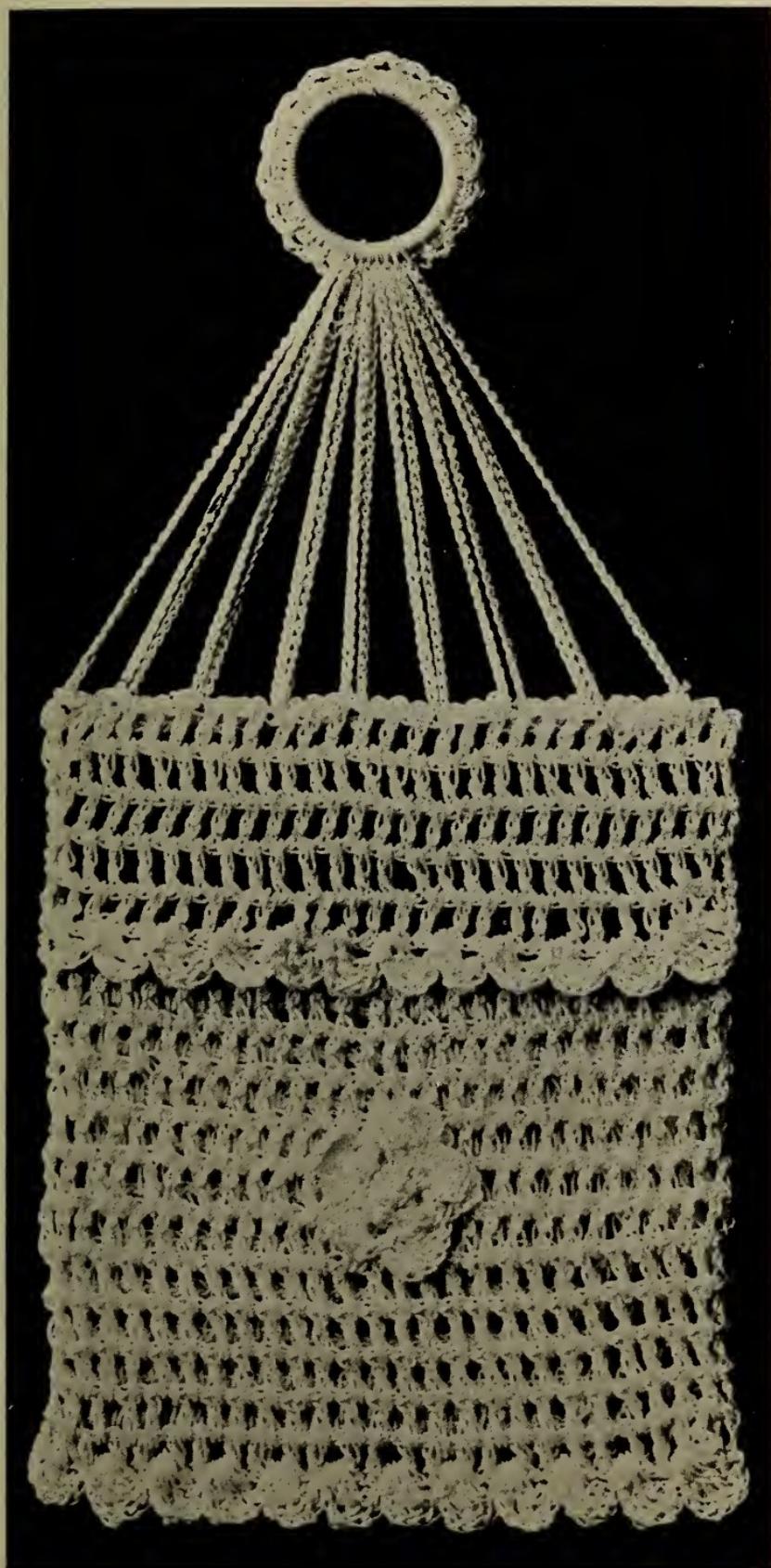
(c) A solution may be used made of two ounces of clear sheet gelatine, white (obtainable at any drug store), dissolve in one pint hot water and strained through a medium fine cloth, keeping the solution hot, though not boiling. Then dip the article in this solution, wrap it in a clean cloth and squeeze out the surplus liquid. Form article into shape desired and let stand until thoroughly dry.



NOVELTY BRAID

Eagle Cordonnet

HAND BAG



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